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THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT FOR 1891.

Manchester:
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1892.

THE BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1891.

The principal note to be made on the specimens sent in for the distribution, is the large number of *Rubi;* they may be said to constitute one-half the contributions.

The only personal note I have to make is one regretting the great delay in the parcels being sent out so late.

The thanks of the members are due to Mr. J. G. Baker *(Rosæ);* Mr. W. H. Beeby *(Viola, Sparganium,* &c.); Dr. Focke *(Rubi);* Mr. F. J. Hanbury *(Hieracium);* Prof. Hackel *(Grasses);* and the Rev. W. M. Rogers for carefully going over all the *Rubi* sent, and giving valuable notes, this time by no means a light task; and indirectly to Prof. Ascherson and Herr Freyn.

The numbers contributed by the members who sent parcels, are:—

	No. of Specimens.
Mr. J. E. Bagnall	63
Mr. C. Bailey	83
Mr. A. Bennett	35
Mr. G. C. Druce	297
Mr. W. I. Fortescue	74
Mr. J. E. Griffith	301
Mr. F. J. Hanbury	115
Rev. Augustin Ley	960
Mr. H. L. Levinge	87
Rev. E. F. Linton	186
Rev. W. R. Linton	628
Mr. J. Cosmo Melvill	180
Mr. F. T. Mott	39
Rev. W. H. Painter	191
Rev. W. H. Purchas	30
Mr. R. W. Scully	10
Mr. W. A. Shoolbred	60
Capt. J. H. A. Steuart	76
Mr. S. A. Stewart	27
Miss R. F. Thompson	45
Mr. G. Webster	62
Mr. J. W. White	509
TOTAL	4,058

Professor I. Bayley Balfour, of Edinburgh, was good enough to send a parcel of twenty-two plants collected by Mr. R. C. A. Prior.

ARTHUR BENNETT.

143, HIGH STREET, CROYDON,
August, 1892.

Thalictrum saxatile, DC. Little Trees Hill, Gogmagogs, Cambs., 8th September, 1891.—Coll. G. Goode, com. by CAPT. STEUART. This seems to be *T. flexuosum*, Bernh., but why Mr. N. C. Brown in 'Eng. Bot. Supp.' p. 2 uses this name, when *T. collinum*, Wallrth. 'Sch. Crit.' p. 259 (1822) antedates it by 16 years I do not know. These specimens seem to agree fairly well with Wallroth's description. It is difficult in Thalictra to decide on the fruit form, Wallroth says "exacte ovata." I have had the Newmarket plant in cultivation many years, and it is most clearly distinct from *minus*, auct. angl.; but I have failed in getting a name applied to it definitely on the continent. M. Maximowicz, to whom I sent a series of the cultivated plant, considered it might perhaps be referred to *T. Jacquinianum*, K.

Ranunculus sp. Stagnant backwater, Shapwick, Dorset, 21st August, 1891. In full flower at this late date. Made out by Rev. R. P. Murray and myself, by aid of Mr. Hiern's 'Key,' to be *R. sphærospermus*, Boiss. et Blanche in Boiss. 'Diagn.,' *R. aquatilis*, var. *sphærospermus*, Boiss. 'Fl. Orient.'; and acknowledged by Mr. Hiern as very near this plant in his opinion. Some doubt, however, has since been thrown upon the naming. It seems to me to be a form of *R. pseudo-fluitans*, Bab.—E. F. Linton. I should have thought this plant had far too irregularly disposed leaves to belong to *sphærospermus* which seems to have these (of course on a much larger scale) more after the manner of *R. circinatus.*

R. Baudotii, Jord., var. Loch of Burness, Westray, Orkney, 2nd August, 1890.—W. Irvine Fortescue. A form of this but with remarkably small flowers; floating leaves are produced though cut into narrow segments. It seems to recede from *Baudotii* towards *marinus*, Fries, but that has longer peduncles, thicker (sessile) segmented leaves, and floating leaves do not seem to be produced, but the flowers are smaller than in *Baudotii*, according to specimens I possess from Pastor Laurell (Sweden). No reliance can be placed on the form or cutting of the floating leaves in this section of *Batrachium*; in a series gathered in the Military Canal, near Hythe, Kent, every form that could possibly be described was represented under *Baudotii.*

R. Boreanus, Jord. Fields near York, July, 1891.—G. Webster. I can get no definite opinion on these specimens, but the carpels, &c., certainly closely resemble specimens of *Boreanus* I have from M. Lloyd, of Nantes.

Barbarea arcuata, Reich. (?). Brook side, near Leominster, Herefordshire, 9th September, 1891. I wish to receive critical opinions on this *Barbarea.* It differs from the ordinary form of *B. vulgaris*, R. Br., of Herefordshire, chiefly so far as I can see in the more slender pods, which appear also to be uniformly spreading. I cannot satisfy myself that it differs from the common plant in the proportions of the ripe seeds.—Augustin Ley. Not the plant of Reichenbach; the form of *vulgaris* with the pods spreading has them sometimes more so than in these specimens.

Arabis petræa, Lam., var. *grandiflora*, Druce. Ben Lavigh, Perthshire, alt. 1,800ft. and upwards, 31st July, 1891. The purple flowered form of *Arabis petræa*, Lam., var. *grandiflora* (Druce) is very curious. The petals seem uniformly smaller than in the typical var. From only one series of calcareous cliffs on the Tyndrum side of Ben Lavigh, Perthshire.—J. Cosmo Melvill. Sir J. D. Hooker in Wallace's 'Island Life,' p. 360, 1892, considers this to be distinguished by the larger flowers alone.

Cardamine flexuosa, With. × *pratensis*, Linn. Shapwick, Dorset, 14th May, 1891. A few plants occurred amid a dense growth of the two parents; the characters seemed exactly intermediate. Is not this the same as the plant named *C. Hayneana*, Welw.? If so, *C. Hayneana* will henceforth rank as a hybrid.—Wm. R. Linton. I see nothing in this to call it a hybrid. To me it is merely *flexuosa*; the form and

cutting of the leaflets in these two plants are so exceeding variable as to afford no safe characters.

Alyssum calycinum, L. In a field of Dutch clover, Halse, near Taunton, Somerset (County 5), June, 1891. Coll.: R. C. A. Prior; Comm.: Prof. I. Bayley Balfour.

Erysimum repandum, L. On rubbish in St. Philip's Marsh, Bristol, June, 1891; casual.—James W. White.

E. repandum, L. Var. a, *normale*, O. Kuntze, 'Rev. Gen. Pl.' ii, 932. "Ramosissimum diffusum foliis denticulatis." This occurred on rubbish heaps between Botley and Ferry Hinksey, and by the railside near Portmeadow, Oxford, July, 1891.—G. Claridge Druce.

Brassica Briggsii, Watson. Waste ground at St. Philip's, Bristol, West Gloucestershire, June, 1891.—James W. White.

Brassica elongata, Ehrh. On old colliery waste near Kingswood, West Gloucestershire; known some years; 7th July, 1891.—James W. White.

Viola Riviniana, Rchb. × *sylvestris*, Rchb. Cult. ex Hollington, near Shirley, S. Derbyshire, 2nd June, 1891. Permanently sterile; originally growing with the two parents.—W. R. Linton. "I think that Mr. Linton is probably right in his determination."—W. H. Beeby.

V. stagnina, Kit. Gort Racecourse, Co. Clare, Ireland, 22nd May, 1891.—S. A. Stewart.

V. Curtisii, Foster. Lytham Sandhills, Lancashire, 16th August, 1891.—J. Cosmo Melvill. Mr. Melvill's specimens have wholly yellow flowers, and others partly purple. See 'Report' 1887, p. 169.

Cerastium tetrandrum, Curtis, f. *condensata*. Anglesey, July, 1891.—J. E. Griffith. Is not this form mainly dependent on the amount of moisture?; on the East Coast of England the difference in *tetrandrum* in a wet or very dry season is very marked, and quite in the direction of this form.

C. arcticum, Lange. Snowdon, Carnarvon, 30th July, 1891. Named thus for Mr. Arthur Bennett and myself by Dr. Lange himself. See 'Journal of Botany,' 1887, p. 373, 374.—Augustin Ley.

Arenaria ciliata, L. Ben Bulben range, Co. Sligo, Ireland, 12th July, 1891.—F. J. Hanbury. Good specimens of this rare British species.

A. gothica, Fries. Rocky ground, three miles from Ribblehead, Yorkshire, Vice County 64, 22nd August, 1890.—R. F. Thompson. In cultivation I quite fail to see the close approach (said to be) of this plant to *A. ciliata*, L.; doubtless, it is only at most a sub-species, but the habit of the two plants is totally different.

Acer campestre, L., var. *collinum*, Wallroth. Near Radley, Berks., October, 1891. This form with glabrous samaras stands as the type in the 'Lond. Cat.,' but the plant of Herb. Linn. has pubescent samaras = var. *hebecarpum*, DC. See 'Journ. Bot.,' Dec., 1891, p. 377.—G. Claridge Druce. Wallroth describes this in De Candolle's 'Prod.' 1, p. 594, 1824; but in his 'Sched. crit.' p. 188, 1822, he names it *β. leiocarpon*. Why he changed the name I do not know; but Tausch in 1829 (Flora p. 547) took up the 'Sched.' name var. *hebecarpum*, DC. = a. *eriocarpon*, Wallrth. l.c.

Lotus corniculatus, L., var. On shingle, Aberystwith, Wales, July, 1891.—W. H. PAINTER. This seems to be the var. *microphyllum*, Meyer, 'Hannöv. Magaz.,' p. 170, 1824, but I have not seen a specimen of Meyer's.

Onobrychis sativa, Lam. Fields between Cromer and Runton, East Norfolk, 18th July, 1891.—CHARLES BAILEY. Additional to Vice County 27.

Rubus Idæus, L., var. *Leesii*, Bab. Hulland Ward, near Shirley, S. Derbyshire, 5th September, 1891. Seemingly spontaneous; new locality.—W. R. LINTON. A new record for County 57, Derby.

R. fissus, Lindl. Near Garn Dolbenmaen, Carnarvonshire, August, 1891.—J. E. GRIFFITH. "Yes."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. opacus, Focke. Peat moor, near Shapwick, North Somerset, 9th September, 1891. Abundant here, but not recognised before this date, when specimens were gathered and named by the Rev. W. M. Rogers. The plant produced abundance of fine fruit, and is far larger and stronger than the *plicatus* that grows with it. I would point out that the sepals of the two species differ materially in shape: those of *opacus* being, for the most part, roundish-oval with short points, while in *plicatus* they are commonly prolonged at the tips into linear points of great length.—J. W. WHITE. "Yes."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. sulcatus, Vest.? Vallets Wood, Titley, Herefordshire, 25th September, 1891. Seen in a dried state by Rev. W. M. Rogers, and pronounced by him to be undoubtedly correct. This is not the same plant as that sent by me in 1887 from Lyonshall, and pronounced to be "*sulcatus*" by Prof. Babington. See 'Report' 1887, p. 173.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Yes."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. nitidus, W. and N.? Edlaston, near Shirley, South Derbyshire. 11th September, 1891.—W. R. LINTON. "*R. villicaulis*, Koehl., I believe, but the specimen is weak."—W. M. Rogers.

R. nitidus, W. and N., var. Aberystwith, July, 1891. Dr. Focke, who has kindly examined the Aberystwith *Rubi* for me, and named most of them, writes, respecting this plant, "Var. near *holothyrsus*, Focke."—W. HUNT PAINTER. "The panicle (very poor) seems to belong to *R. villicaulis*, Koehl., but the only stem-piece sent (a scrap from the top) looks more like *incurvatus*, Bab."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. affinis, W. and N. Peat-moors, north of Shapwick, North Somerset, 9th September, 1891. This is identical with the Dorset plants to which Dr. Focke refers in his 'Notes on British Rubi,' pub. in 'Journ. Bot.,' April, 1890, as corresponding exactly with German *affinis*.—JAMES W. WHITE.

R. sp. Hulland Wood, South Derbyshire, September, 1891.—W. R. LINTON.

R. sp. Atlow, South Derbyshire, 2nd August, 1891.—W. R. LINTON. "I can give no name to either; the plants remind me of small forms of our German *vulgaris*."—Dr. Focke.

R. argenteus, Weihe. Hedges near Woollard, North Somerset; 3rd September, 1891. See 'Exch. Club Report' for 1889, p. 249, for a note that was written before *R. erythrinus* had been described

by the late Mr. Briggs. There are points of difference between these closely allied plants that may serve to separate them: notably, the hairy stem of *argenteus*, its white-felted foliage, and the constant presence of setæ upon the panicle. No glands have been seen on the *erythrinus* of this neighbourhood. The panicles, moreover, are somewhat different in shape. Petals pale pink; filaments white, about equalling the green styles.—JAMES W. WHITE. "Yes; differing slightly from *R. erythrinus*, Genev., as pointed out by Mr. White in 'Journal of Botany' 1892, p. 11."—W. Moyle Rogers.

Rubus sp. Pengethley, Herefordshire, 12th August, 1891; and Pengethley, Herefordshire, 29th September, 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Both *R. argenteus*, P. J. Muell."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. rhamnifolius, W. & N. Aberystwith, July, 1891. This beautiful plant grows upon rough pasture between Llanbadarn Church and the Devil's Bridge Road. Passed by Dr. Focke.—W. HUNT PAINTER. "The panicle is, I believe, without doubt a strongly armed one of *R. Lindleianus*, Lees. If the one leaf (barren stem) belongs to the same (as it may do) it is curiously untypical."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. erythrinus, Genev. Roadside near Washford, South Somerset, 29th July, 1891.—J. W. WHITE. "Yes."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. erythrinus, Genev. Leigh Down, near Clifton, North Somerset, 23rd July, 1891.—J. W. WHITE. "Yes."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. erythrinus, Genev. Near the Avon, below Bristol, West Glostershire, 23rd August, 1891.—J. W. WHITE. "Probably right, but hardly typical."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. erythrinus, Genev. St. Weonards, Herefordshire, 5th September, 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "I suppose this is right; but it is hardly possible to come to a certain determination with so late a specimen only to judge by."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. erythrinus, Genev. Bigsweir, Monmouthshire, 2nd September, 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "This appears to me good *R. amplificatus*, Lees."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. erythrinus, Genev., fide Dr. Focke. Near Cuerham, Bangor, September, 1891.—J. E. GRIFFITH. "Is there not some mistake here? So far as I can judge from the specimen, I should have thought it nearer *R. villicaulis*, Koehl."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. macroacanthus, Blox., non Weihe. Near Mancetter, Warwickshire, 14th September, 1884. I am sending a few examples of this plant from Rev. A. Bloxam's old station, quoted as near Hartshill, but I think the station is really in the parish of Mancetter. It is very near *R. thyrsoideus*, Wimm., as understood by Mr. Bloxam, but differs in having purplish petals, more declining prickles on the panicle, and a rounder and more strongly cuspidate terminal leaflet, which is less lobed than in his typical *R. thyrsoideus.* It has the same habit of growth.—J. E. BAGNALL. No remarks by Mr. Rogers

R. Dumnoniensis, Bab. Howle Green, Herefordshire, 14th August, 1891. Pointed out to the Rev. W. H. Purchas and myself by the Rev. W. M. Rogers, who pronounced it at once to be the above.

New to the county.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Right, I believe, in spite of the exceptionally hairy stem and coarse leaf toothing."—W. Moyle Rogers.

Rubus incurvatus, Bab. Glandoney, Cardiganshire, July, 1891.—W. HUNT PAINTER. "Yes."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. thyrsoideus, Wimm. Caplar, Herefordshire, 3rd September, 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "*R. thyrsoideus!*"—Dr. Focke.

R. rusticanus, Merc., form. Hedge row, Tidenham Chase, West Glostershire, 28th July, 1890.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "I see no trace of *rusticanus*."—W. Moyle Rogers. "A cut-leaved form; prickles of the stem unequal, and the stem itself roundish, therefore I don't believe that it belongs to *rusticanus*."—Dr. Focke.

R. rusticanus, Merc. × *vestitus*, W. Yeldersley, near Shirley, South Derbyshire, 22nd August, 1891. The same as was sent up and confirmed in the 1890 'Report,' p. 288.—W. R. LINTON. "I see no trace of *R. rusticanus* in these pieces. They are more like what I should expect in *R. echinatus* × *R. leucostachys*."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. vestitus, form. Osmaston, near Shirley, Derbyshire, 26th July, 1891.—W. R. LINTON. "Near *R. vestitus*, W. and N."—Dr. Focke.

R. macrophyllus, W. and N.? Thickets, Pont Esgob, Herefordshire, 24th August, 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Mixed?"—W. M. Rogers. "Near *R. hirtifolius*, Muell. et Wirtg."—Dr. Focke.

R. cariensis, Rip. and Gen. Peat Moor north of Shapwick, North Somerset, 9th September, 1891.—J. W. WHITE. "Clearly not this." W. Moyle Rogers." "Near *R. hirtifolius*, Muell. et Wirtg."—Dr. Focke.

R. macrothyrsos, Lange. Coed Menai, Bangor.—J. E. GRIFFITH. "Apparently the plant which has been so named by Dr. Focke in previous years and distributed by the Club."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. near *macrothyrsos*, Lange. Carnet's End, Meriden, Warwickshire, August, 1891.—J. E. BAGNALL. "It seems to be a hybrid of *R. vestitus*, with a large green-leaved bramble."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. pyramidalis, Kalt. Dinmore woods, Herefordshire, 19th August, 1891.—W. H. PURCHAS. "*R. gymnostachys*, Genev., or form of *R. leucostachys*, Sm."—W. M. Rogers. "*R. gymnostachys*, Genev." Dr. Focke.

R. sp. Pen-y-van, Monmouthshire, 2nd September, 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Good *R. pyramidalis*, Kalt., I believe."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. calvatus, Blox. × *pubescens*, W. and N. Growing with the two parents near Shirley, South Derbyshire, 2nd September, 1891.—W. R. LINTON. No comment by the Revd. W. M. Rogers.

R. sp. Beacon hill woods, Monmouthshire, 2nd September, 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Dr. Focke has named this *R. myricæ*, Focke, var. inescens glanduligera."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. carpinifolius, W. and N. Aberystwith, July, 1891.—W. HUNT PAINTER. "Certainly not."—W. Moyle Rogers. "Not typical *carpinifolius*, but I think the plant is near it."—Dr. Focke.

R. sp. Lyonshall park wood, Herefordshire, 25th September, 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. *R. sylvaticus*.—W. Moyle Rogers and Dr. Focke.

Rubus sp. Thickets, Hamddu Valley, Monmouth, 21st August, 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Dr. Focke has named this *R. sylvaticus*, W. and N."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. sp. Woods between Presteigne and Lingen, Herefordshire, October, 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "*R. sylvaticus*, I believe; specimen too old for certain determination."—W. Moyle Rogers. "*R. sylvaticus*, W. and N., the British form bearing larger prickles than the Continental. Stems glabrous, which are very hairy in the typical plant. Notwithstanding these differences I think it convenient to consider the plant as a variety of *R. sylvaticus*."—Dr. Focke.

R. villicaulis, Koehl. Pen Dingas, Aberyswith, July, 1891.—W. HUNT PAINTER. "Apparently right, but specimen wretchedly inadequate."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. sp. St. Weonards, Herefordshire, 5th September, 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "*R. argentatus*, P. J. Muell. The only specimen of the parcel (besides No. 14) which I can name positively. It is my *argentatus*, a name adopted by me because I have been told it is the true plant named by Mueller."—Dr. Focke.

R. adscitus, Genev. See 'Report,' 1889, p. 251. Pengethley, Herefordshire, 12th August, 1891; Peterstow, Herefordshire, 15th August, 1891, see 'Report' 1886, p. 148; Lyonshall Park Wood, Herefordshire, 25th September, 1891. See 'Report,' 1889, p. 248 (under the name of *R. montanus*, Wirtg. ?—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Clearly all the same, and not separable from the plant which we have been calling *adscitus*, though that is sometimes considerably glandular. 'The name of *R. adscitus*,' Dr. Focke writes to me, 'is certainly synonymous with *R. hypoleucus*, Lefevre et Muell., published in 1859, one year earlier than *adscitus*'; but he adds that Godron's name *micans* is the oldest and certainly stands for the same plant."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. sp. Aberuchill Woods, Comrie, Perthshire, August, 1890.—J. COSMO MELVILL. "Panicle belongs to *Lindebergii*, P. J. Muell. There is no proper barren stem."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. pulcherrimus, Newman = *R. polyanthemus*, Lindeb. var. *Griffithii*. Near Bryn Llwyd, Bangor, October, 1891.—J. E. GRIFFITH. "I can quite believe that this should go to *R. pulcherrimus*, Newman, but certainty is out of the question with such a specimen. I know nothing of 'var. *Griffithii*.'"—W. Moyle Rogers. See 'Report,' 1889, p. 251.

R. sp. Woods between Presteigne and Lingen, Herefordshire, 1st October, 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "*R. piletostachys*."—Dr. Focke.

R. thyrsiflorus, W. and N. Vallet's Wood, near Titley, Herefordshire, 25th September, 1891. A form of *R. fuscus*, W. and N., I suspect, but I don't understand *thyrsiflorus*.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "*R. macrophyllus*, Dr. Focke, a glanduliferous form? approaching *fuscus*."—Dr. Focke.

R. montanus, Wirtg.? Near Tintern, Monmouthshire, 2nd Sept., 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Var. of *R. amplificatus*?" is Dr. Focke's suggestion here."—W. Moyle Rogers.

Rubus mucronatus, Blox. Aberystwith, 15th July, 1891.—W. Hunt Painter. "*R. pyramidalis*, Kalt., or near it."—W. Moyle Rogers. "Not the true *mucronatus*, but I saw so many intermediate links, that I thought it might be a variety. On the other hand the plant has some resemblance to *R. Boreanus*, but the barren stem is too different."—Dr. Focke.

R. mucronatus, Blox. Aberystwith, 20th July, 1891.—W. Hunt Painter. "I do not see how this can go to *R. mucronatus*; I do not know it."—W. Moyle Rogers. "Seems to be another variety. This and the last may represent a species which is hitherto unknown to me."—Dr. Focke.

R. thyrsiflorus, W. and N. Moccas, Herefordshire, 25th August, 1891. Petals white, stamens white, styles greenish white. See 'Report' 1888, p. 209, with the note of Prof. Babington and of Dr. Focke on this plant. Dr. Focke's opinion in 1888 was confirmed in 1891 by Revd. W. M. Rogers, who saw the plant growing, and by Dr. Focke, who saw dried specimens.—Augustin Ley. "*R. fuscus*, W. and N., a naming confirmed by Dr. Focke."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. Drejeri, Jensen. Haugh Wood, Herefordshire, 3rd September, 1891.—Augustin Ley. "Yes."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. sp. Kimbolton, Herefordshire, 9th September, 1891.—Augustin Ley. "Near *R. Drejeri*."—Dr. Focke.

R. sp. Lyonshall Park Wood, Herefordshire, 25th September, 1891.—Augustin Ley. "*R. Drejeri*, Jensen, var.? Panicle too poor."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. pallidus, Weihe. Crackley Wood, Warwickshire, 22nd August, 1882.—J. E. Bagnall. "Yes."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. rosaceus, W. and N.? Hedge, Hurst Road, Horsham, Sussex, 9th August, 1891. I am not competent to pronounce definitely on this plant, which has not been submitted to an expert. But it agrees well with *rosaceus* that has been sent me.—J. W. White. "Right, I think."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. sp. Wood, Aymestrey, Herefordshire, 1st October, 1891.—Augustin Ley. "*R. anglosaxonicus*, Gelert, form."—W. MoyleRogers.

R. anglosaxonicus, Gelert. Near Solihull, Warwickshire, August, 1891.—J. E. Bagnall. "Yes, quite typical."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. ——. Dinmore Woods, Herefordshire, 19th August, 1891; and Haugh Woods, Herefordshire, 3rd September, 1891.—Augustin Ley. "Both near *hystrix??* or *fuscus??*"—Dr. Focke.

R. fuscus, W. and N.? Near the Avon, below Bristol, West Glostershire, 3rd August, 1891. I very much wish to have opinions on this plant, which grows in fair quantity. It is considerably different from my North Somerset *fuscus*, yet I know not where else to place it. Petals very faint pink, almost white. Styles green. See 'Report' for 1886. From Dr. Focke's remark in 'Notes on British Rubi,' I suspected that this might be the plant he speaks of as abundant in Leigh Wood; and more specimens having been forwarded to him, through Mr. Rogers, the surmise is found to be correct.—James W. White. "Yes, exceptionally luxuriant *fuscus*, W. and N."—W. Moyle Rogers.

Rubus fuscus, W. and N. = *R. Babingtonii*, Bell-Salt. Leigh Wood, N. Somerset, 13th August, 1891.—J. W. WHITE. "Yes, near the form so frequent on the borders of the New Forest."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. fuscus, W. Lodge Grove, Bishopswood, Herefordshire, 28th August, 1891. '*R. fuscus*, variety.'—Dr. Focke, 1891. See 'Report,' 1886, p. 150; 1887, p. 176; 1888, p. 212. The present plant is from the same extensive wood, but from a drier part, where it assumes a smaller and more creeping habit.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Yes, *R. fuscus*, W. and N. var."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. fuscus, W. and N., fide Dr. W. O. Focke. *R. heteroclitus*, Blox. fide Prof. Babington. Near Shirley, South Derbyshire, 12th October, 1891.—W. R. LINTON. "I believe that there is no real discrepancy in these determinations. In 1889, I pointed out to Dr. Focke and Mr. Briggs that Warwickshire specimens in my herbarium, collected by Mr. Bagnall, and labelled respectively *R. heteroclitus* and *R. adscitus*, were clearly identical with New Forest *R. fuscus*; and they assented without hesitation. Mr. Linton's Shirley panicle agrees fairly well with these; but the barren piece is too poor to pronounce on. It hardly seems the same."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. rudis, Weihe. Near New Bath Hotel, Matlock Bath, 24th September, 1891.—W. HUNT PAINTER. *R. rudis*, Weihe. Matlock Bath, 24th September, 1891.—W. HUNT PAINTER. *R. anglosaxonicus*, Gelert. Matlock Bath, Derbyshire, 27th September, 1891.—W. H. PURCHAS. "All three *R. rudis*, Weihe, but last two much less glandular than usual, and with more conspicuously hairy panicle. My first impression was that the last two might be a hybrid. Evidently one and the same."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. sertiflorus, Müll. Rigg's Wood, Herefordshire, 24th September, 1891 (see 'Report' 1888 p. 210, 1890, p. 293). Dr. Focke writes upon specimens of this plant gathered in Rigg's Wood, 11th August, 1891. 'Can this plant be kept separate from *R. fuscus*? It is not quite the same, but near it.'—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Under Mr. Ley's guidance I had the advantage of seeing this plant in situ last August, and I now agree with him in thinking it distinct from both *R. Radula* and *R. Lochri*, with the latter of which Dr. Focke is still disposed to associate it as 'not quite the same, but near' (see 'Report' 1890, p. 293)."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. Loehri, Wirtg. Howle Green, Herefordshire, 14th August, 1891. Petals narrow, white, stamens white, exceeding the white styles. I have no note from Dr. Focke or Mr. Rogers upon the present plant.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "Very weak *R. fuscus*, W. & N. Dr. Focke wrote to me a few months ago 'I consider *R. Loehri* as a weak var. of *fuscus*.'"—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. Lintoni, Focke. Rigg's Wood, Herefordshire, 24th September, 1891; and 11th August, 1891. On the Rigg's Wood plant, the Rev. W. M. Rogers, who saw it growing, suggests "rather near *Drejeri*." Dr. Focke, to whom dried specimens were sent, says "It looks indeed like a very small specimen of *Drejeri*."—AUGUSTIN LEY. "See 'Report' for 1890, p. 294. I had the advantage of collecting this plant with Mr. Ley last August. It is, I think, clearly distinct from

R. Lintoni. In stem and leaf it rather recalls *R. Drejeri;* but Mr. Ley is no doubt right in maintaining that it is distinct from that also. Dr. Focke has seen it again and can make no further suggestion at present. As it is so widely distributed in Herefordshire, it will probably have to be described and named as a new species."—W. Moyle Rogers.

Rubus ——, 'intermediate between *R. Koehleri*, *R. hystrix*, and *R. hirtus*.'—Dr. O. Focke. Anglesey.—J. E. Griffith.

R. Koehleri, Weihe. Lower slopes of Leith Hill, Surrey, 7th August, 1890.—J. W. White. "Yes, identical with the *R. Koehleri* var. *hirsuta* referred to in 'Journ. of Botany' 1891, p. 341."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. sp. Wood, Wormsley, Herefordshire, 30th September, 1891; woods, Dinmore, Herefordshire, 19th August, 1891. The Wormsley plant appears to me closely to resemble the Dinmore plant placed under the *R. fusco-ater*, of Briggs' 'Flora.' The Rev. W. M. Rogers concurs in this remark. I have a remark of Mr. Briggs upon a plant similar to these two from another part of Herefordshire, written in 1889, "I agree in this being a plant put under *R. fusco-ater* in the 'Flora of Plymouth'; at least it is essentially the same. It seems to be near a plant that Prof. Babington recognises as *melanoxylon.*" Both the Rev. W. M. Rogers and Dr. Focke concur in placing the Dinmore plant near the *R. fusco-ater* of Mr. Briggs' 'Flora of Plymouth,' or rather that form of it which he places near the *R. omalodontos* of Müll. Dr. Focke's words are '*R. omalodontos* of Briggs, = *R. oigoclados*, Müll.'—Augustin Ley. "These two are clearly one and the same. When Messrs. Purchas and Ley shewed me the Dinmore plant last August, we agreed that it was like the *R. fusco-ater* of 'Fl. Ply.'; and this view was confirmed by Dr. Focke, who wrote to me on it 'Mr. Briggs knew this bramble very well, and during the last few years he used to call it near *omalodontos.*' I think it may be *R. oigoclados*, Muell. et Lefvre., but I am not sure about this name."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. under *dumetorum?* Breamore Down, South Hants, 31st August, 1891. Petals pink.—E. F. Linton. "Looks like a hybrid; but may be a form of *R. dumetorum*, *ferox*, W. and N."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. saxicolus, Müll. Woods, Great Doward, Herefordshire, 6th August, 1891. This plant has been previously sent to the Club under various names. See 'Report' 1888, p. 210 (*saxicolus*, Müll): 1890, p. 294 (*foliosus*, Weihe). The present specimens were submitted to Dr. Focke, who pronounced them to be *R. divexiramus*, Müll.—Augustin Ley. "Determined to be *R. divexiramus*, P. J. Muell., by Dr. Focke, who writes: 'Agrees exactly with French *divexiramus*, or at least with specimens considered to be authentic.' I have just the same plant of Mr. Briggs' collecting, 'between Beer Alstone and Tavistock, Devon.'"—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. adornatus, Müll. Wood, Aymestrey, Herefordshire, 1st October, 1891. Petals white; stamens at first white, changing after fall of the petals to deep red; styles red, becoming deeper in colour.

Also at Bull's Hill, Walford, Herefordshire, 14th August, 1891.—AUGUSTIN LEY. "The same plant as that referred to under this name in 'Rep.' for 1886, p. 150. Dr. Focke is now inclined to place it as a var. under *R. hystrix*. I venture to think it would be better kept apart. It seems constant and widely spread in England (at least I know it in Dorset, Hants, Surrey, and Warwick), and while identical I believe with Bloxam's *atrorubens*, it may perhaps be held to include as a var. his *foliosus* from the Ansley coalfields. It is, however, to this latter plant apparently that Prof. Babington would restrict the name *adornatus* (of 'Journal of Botany,' 1878, p. 178), with the note above referred to 'Bot. Ex. Club Rep.,' 1886), calling what seems the commoner plant in England *R. exsecatus*, Müll."—W. Moyle Rogers. "Since writing the above note I have examined a considerable series of specimens (chiefly Wirtgen's and Bloxam's) in the Cambridge Herbarium, and I strongly incline to the view that all the plants referred to (viz.: Bloxam's '*R. foliosus*, W. & N.,' and his *atrorubens* together with Wirtgen's *atrorubens* and his '*R. exsecatus*, Wirtg. and Muell.') are probably varying forms of one plant. It is plain from Wirtgen's labels that he held his *atrorubens* to be one with his own *fusco-ater* and Mueller's *adornatus*. Our usual plant (Heref., Dors., Hants., &c.), the only one which I have seen living, seems stronger than the continental ones; but these are very indifferently represented by Wirtgen's specimens. We still need better materials for a satisfactory determination."—W. Moyle Rogers.

Rubus Bellardi, Weihe. Open coppice, near Ewhurst, Surrey, 8th August, 1890.—J. W. WHITE. "Yes, I believe; but ought we not to follow Focke in calling this *Bellardii* (*i.e.*, Bellardi's Bramble)?"—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. Kaltenbachii, Metsch. Bank of Avon, below Bristol, West Gloucestershire, 20th August, 1891.—J. W. WHITE. "Right, I believe."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. corylifolius, Sm., var. Woods, Dinmore, Herefordshire, 19th August, 1891. It appears to me to be a somewhat trailing variety.—AUGUSTIN LEY.—"Why not *R. Balfourianus*, Blox.? I should so name it."—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. sp. Aberystwith, 20th July, 1891.—W. HUNT PAINTER. "A *corylifolius* form."—W. Moyle Rogers. "A *R. cæsius* × the last plant?"—Dr. Focke.

R. sp. Chalk down at the edge of a thicket, Breamore, South Hants, 31st August, 1891. Petals pink, styles very pale purple, equalling and slightly exceeding white stamens. Dr. Focke has written to me on this:—"*R. cæsius* × *vestitus*. Very near such forms observed with the two species and far from other *Rubi* that could be thought to interfere." I have entered on the labels "under *dumetorum*," as the plant seems to come very near that group; but Dr. Focke's view is supported by the fact that the clump of bushes of this bramble, formed no doubt by rooting at the tip and not from seed, was entirely barren, a strong evidence of hybridity. I saw two forms of *R. cæsius* growing near; and the colour of the petals was about half-way between the pure white of this species and the deep

pink or rose of the petals of *R. leucostachys*, Sm. (*vestitus*), which may well have grown in a wood near at hand.—E. F. Linton.

Any *Rubus* not here commented on, it will be taken as understood that the material was insufficient to make any note upon; this will explain why some names sent are passed by. Dr. Focke observed on the specimens sent to him, "they are all very difficult to even suggest a name for, and there is only one I confidently name." The Revd. Moyle Rogers saw a specimen of every one of the species, &c., sent, and to many both Dr. Focke, and himself were even unable to give a name.

Potentilla mixta, Nolte? Railway bank, Pandy, Monmouth, 22nd August, 1891.—Augustin Ley. These specimens seem to accord fairly well with Swedish specimens named as the *mixta* of Nolte! Prahl: 'Kritische Flora Sch.-Holstein,' p. 89 (1890) calls this "f. *mixta*," and gives as a synonym *P. procumbenti* × *reptans*, G. F. W. Meyer, 'Fl. Hanov. exur.' 178 (1849). The leaves on the same specimen seem to be quinate or ternate!

P. palustris, Scop., var. *villosa*, Lehm. 'Mon. Potent.,' p. 53. Near Ty Croes, Anglesey, July, 1891.—J. E. Griffith. Mr. Griffith named this on my authority; the plant may not quite be that of Lehmann, but I have not been able to see a specimen from him; usually it is smaller. Gray 'Nat. Arr.' 1821, p. 581, has a var. b. *villosa*, a year after Lehmann published his monograph. It seems to have been known to Ray ('Syn.' 256), and Smith ('Eng. Fl.,' vol. 2, p. 434) notes it, but as "a trifling variety." Davies' 'Welsh Botanology,' p. 52 (1813) says: "It varies with a silvery, downy leaf."

Alchemilla conjuncta, Bab. Cult. specimen, Hort. Croydon, 1890.—Arthur Bennett. I have grown this plant for some years, along with *A. alpina*; the latter seeds (with me) less freely than *conjuncta*, which (self-sown) comes up in great numbers. It may be of interest to quote what M. Buser writes me, accompanying specimens from the Candollean Herbarium from "Mt. Reculet, near Geneva (Départ. de l'Ain), pasture grounds above the dales of Thorig, 24th August, 1887, by R. Buser." He gives the following synonymy, '*Alchemilla argentea*, Don, MS. et apud Trevelyan: 'on the veg. and temp. of Faröe plants,' 1837, non Lamk. *A. alpina*, var. b. *podophylla*, Tausch in 'Flora,' 1841. *A. conjuncta*, Bab (1842), recognised by Bab. in litt.! *A. alpina*, var. b. Godet, Jura—'Reut. Genève,' ed. 2, p. 74. *A. alpina*, var. b. *Godeti*. 'Ducommun Taschenbuch, d. Schw. Bot.' Its European distribution is treated on by Mr. Matthews in 'Journal of Botany,' p. 91, 1881. So lately as 1888 it is not mentioned by M. Camus in his 'Cat. pl. France, Suisse, et Belgique,' p. 100. It is not the same as *A. pyrenaica*, Duf. = *A. fissa*, Schummel! as supposed by some authors.

Rosa tomentosa, Sm. var. *scabriuscula*, Sm. Brailsford, near Manshull Park, near Shirley, South Derbyshire, 16th September, 1891.—W. R. Linton. "I should call this typical *tomentosa*, not *scabriuscula*."—J. G. Baker.

R. tomentosa, var. Leaflets simply serrate and without glands. Near the Hare Cop Farm, Alstonfield, North Staffordshire, 7th

August, 1891. The Rev. W. M. Rogers says of this:—"I do not remember to have seen anything quite like your rose; but I expect that Baker would accept it as an extreme example of Smith's *subglobosa*."—W. H. PURCHAS.

Rosa rubiginosa, *L.*, variety (?) Over Wood, near Linton, Cambridgeshire, 15th September, 1891. Rev. W. M. Rogers is of opinion that this is more probably to be assigned to a form of *R. micrantha*, Sm., with an extraordinary development of aciculi and prickles.—AUGUSTIN LEY.

R. verticillacantha, Mérat, var. ? Littlehope, Herefordshire, 19th August, 1891. This, though agreeing in technical characters with *R. verticillacantha*, possesses remarkably small round fruit, with the calyx-tube equally aciculate throughout, as in *R. aspernata*, Déségg.—AUGUSTIN LEY.

The other specimens of *Rosa* are passed without comment by Mr. Baker.

Pyrus scandica, Syme. ? Cefn Fedn Cliffs, Denbigh, 7th July, 1891. The above station is a range of limestone cliffs, running northwards for about four miles from Llangollen, Denbigh. On these two distinct forms of *Pyrus* grow, in addition to *P. Aucuparia*, Gaert. One of these is clearly *P. Aria*, var. *rupicola*, Syme; the other is the plant I now send. I ventured to name this one *P. scandica*, Syme, hoping that it would prove identical with the *P. scandica* from Castle Dinas Bran, mentioned by Dr. Boswell, 'Eng. Bot.,' Ed. iii., vol. 3, p. 246. On looking at the specimens of the Dinas Bran plant, however, in the Boswell herbarium, I saw that my own is totally different; nor was I able to find anything exactly similar to it in the extensive collection of *Pyrus*-forms preserved there. The two forms on the Cefn Fedn cliffs seemed nearly equally abundant; and I failed to see anything which could be called intermediate between them. Unfortunately, there was no fructification visible this year.—AUGUSTIN LEY. Doubtless Mr. Ley's specimens when growing showed greater differences from the plant named *rupicola*, by Dr. Boswell, than they do when dried. It differs from the specimens named *rupicola*, by Dr. Boswell, in the broader leaves, and the more uneven and acuter dentition of the leaf-margins, in this approaching closely the description given by Dr. Boswell ('Ex. Club Rep.,' 1874-75) of the *Sorbus meridionalis*, Guss. Mr. Ley's specimens cannot be named *scandica*, Syme; they are nearer *latifolia*, Syme, especially to the Minehead plant gathered by Miss Gifford, to the young leaves of which those of Mr. Ley's specimens closely approximate, yet the mature leaves cannot be held the same. According to Mr. Archer Briggs, the fruit of *P. latifolia*, Syme, is well distinguished from *P. eu-Aria*, Syme, but Mr. Ley found no fruits. Whether the fruit of *P. rupicola*, Syme, accords with *P. eu-Aria* or *P. latifolia* seems not to be known, as Dr. Boswell mentions he has seen no mature fruit. A specimen of *rupicola* from Rev. E. F. Linton has nearly ripe fruit, but they are nearly all punctured by some insect, which I often find in *P. eu-Aria*, and which at times doubtless alters the form of the fruit. On the

whole, so far as foliage goes, Mr. Ley's specimens seem to be *P. rupicola*, tending towards *P. latifolia*, Syme.

Cratægus Oxyacantha, L., var. *laciniata*, Wallr. By Slinfold Mill, West Sussex, 7th August, 1891.—James W. White. "Although Wallroth in his 'Sch. crit.' p. 217, heads his 24th genus under *Cratægus*, and discusses it, still it does not appear in the index, and he describes his varieties under *Mespilus Oxyacantha*, Gaertn.

Saxifraga Geum, L. Limestone pot-hole near Settle, Yorkshire, Vice County 64, 3rd July, 1891. Fresh specimens of this plant were sent to Professor Babington last July, and were pronounced by him to be *S. Geum*, L. We found it growing luxuriantly in an out-of-the-way "pot-hole" on the top of the scars far away from any house. Mr. F. J. Hanbury, who visited the spot later with us, thinks it unlikely that the plant has been introduced.—R. F. & F. P. Thompson. If not purposely introduced it is curious how the plants could have got there, for one can hardly believe them native in Yorkshire.

S. hirsuta, L., teste C. C. Babington. Pot-hole on the side of Ingleboro', Yorkshire, Vice County 64, 14th July, 1891.—R. F. & F. P. Thompson.

S. sponhemica, Gmel. Limestone rocks, Black Head, County Clare, Ireland, 21st June, 1891. Mr. Baker, to whom specimens of tihs saxifrage were sent for the Kew Herbarium, considers it the *S. sponhemica*, Gmel., but in the 'Cybele Hibernica' it is included under *S. hypnoides*, L.—H. C. Levinge.

Epilobium angustifolium, L., var. Swanbister garden, from a root taken from Naversdale, Orphir, Orkney, 15th August, 1889.—W. Irvine Fortescue. "Forma *brachycarpa*."—E. S. Marshall.

E. montanum, L. × ? Haugh Wood, Herefordshire, 3rd October, 1891.—Augustin Ley. "*E. montanum* × *obscurum*."—E. S. Marshall.

E. Marshallianum, Haussk. ined. = *anagallidifolium* × *obscurum*. Ben More, Sutherland, 12th July, 1890.—F. J. Hanbury. I suppose there is no hope of any protest being made against this naming of hybrids. What Herbert (quoted by Focke 'Mischlinge,' p. 492) says about cultivated hybrids applies (it seems to me) equally to natural hybrids. "The system of giving a Latin specific name to every cross-bred seedling, which prevails among cultivators, and has been unfortunately sanctioned to a certain degree by M. de Candolle . . . . is very objectionable."

Circæa alpina, L., var. Aberuchill, Comrie, Perthshire, August, 1891.—J. Cosmo Melvill.

C. alpina, L. b. *intermedia*. Aberuchill, Comrie, Perthshire, 5th August, 1891.—J. Cosmo Melvill. According to Meyer, 'Ch. Hann.' p. 100, Ehrhart included two plants under his *intermedia*, one "Ehrh. herbarium!" which Meyer places under *lutetiana* as *C. alpino-lutetiana*, and another "Ehrh. Herb. exs. No. 101" under *alpina* as *C. lutetiana-alpina*, and he refers the English Botany t. 1057 to *C. lutetiana*, L. var. *cordifolia*, Meyer. The fruit and dissections on that plate must refer to *alpina*, and not *lutetiana*. I should say that Mr. Melvill's *alpina* b. *intermedia*, are certainly better placed under *lutetiana* than as var. *intermedia*. The true *intermedia*, as I have it

from Sweden, is a smaller plant; and I would put his *C. alpina* var. as *intermedia*, Ehrh. In *alpina*, apart from fruit, the leaves are remarkably thin and papery, and the whole plant has a flaccid look which *lutetiana* has not.

Anthriscus Cerefolium comes up annually as a weed in the garden of my friend, the Rev. T. A. Preston, Rector of Thurcaston, in this county, but as this plant is the famous chervil, much used in French cookery, it is probably a relic of cultivation, as the garden is an old one. Oct., 1891.—F. T. Mott. I doubt the expediency of garden weeds being sent to the Club; for thirty years *Datura*, *Panicum viride*, and others came up annually in my garden, but I certainly never thought of distributing them as British plants.

Galium boreale, var. vel forma *oreinum*. Ben Lavigh and Ben Chonzie, Perthshire, 31st July and 5th August, 1891. This form or state of *G. boreale* looks very distinct. I have for many years noticed it on Ben Chonzie, on dry terraces and ledges of rock overlooking Loch Turrit. Also on Ben Lavigh, Perthshire, but there somewhat larger in growth. This form seems to differ from the type mainly in the rough stunted and scrubby growth. Greater rigidity and pubescence, darker colour of stem and leaves, and almost simple stalk, hardly branched. At about 2,000 to 2,500 feet. A similar form occurs also on dry insulated rocks in the R. Ruchill, Glen Artney, Perthshire.—J. C. Melvill. This may be the plant named as *G. hercynicum*, Weigel, from Cereag Meaghaidh, Westerness in 'Annals of Scottish Nat. History,' 1892, p. 178. It is greatly to be desired that those botanists who quote a name new to our Floras would give the references. Weigel described his plant in 'Obs. bot.' p. 25, 1772.

G. Mollugo, L., var. *insubricum* Gaud., fide A. Bennett. Roadside, St. Fintens Graveyard, Howth, Co. Dublin, 15th June and 11th July, 1891.—H. C. Levinge. *G. insubricum*, Gaud., seems to be var. *latifolium* Wallr, 'Sch. crit.' p. 56, 1822.

Valerianella Auricula, DC. Cornfield between Fellbrigg Green and Cromer, East Norfolk. Vice-County 27. 22nd July, 1891.—Charles Bailey. New record for East Norfolk.

Solidago Virgaurea, L. var. *angustifolia*, Gaud. Grange, August, 1891. I send specimens from the limestone at Grange, Lancashire, and from the syenite in Leicestershire. They appear to be indistinguishable, and both correspond to the description of *angustifolia* in the 'Student's Flora.' *S. Virgaurea*, proper, as there described, I have never met with. I have specimens in my herbarium from Scotland, Yorkshire, Isle of Man, Hampshire, Glamorganshire, Lancashire, and Leicestershire, varying in height from 9 to 30 inches, but in every one the lower leaves are lanceolate, the upper narrower, and both more or less serrate. This form *(angustifolia)* seems to be the common one in this country.—F. T. Mott. Is the plant figured in 'English Botany' as var. *genuina*, not *angustifolia*.

Senecio vulgaris × *squalidus*. Growing with the assumed parents near the Great Western Railway Station, Oxford, July, 1891. It scarcely differs from plants named *S. crassifolius*, Willd., by Mr. Baker.—G. Claridge Druce.

Arctium tomentosum, Schk. Near Bodorgan Station, Anglesey, October, 1891.—J. E. GRIFFITH. The heads are densely tomentose, but it is not the true *tomentosum*, which is well distinguished from the other species by the inner phyllaries, which are purple toward the apex, obtuse and then pointed. The corolla has a large glandular swelling in the upper part and its base dilated, and the mode of inflorescence is different in character from our other species. I think Mr. Griffith's plant will come under *A. intermedium*, Lange, and may be called var. *subtomentosum*.

Carduus acanthoides, L. ? Meadow, Horseheath, Cambridgeshire, 18th September, 1891. Several forms of *C. crispus*, L., were growing together at this station, of which I selected two for sending to the club. On the present one I made at the time of gathering the following note :—" Heads arachnoid; buds with adpressed phyllaries, sometimes (the phyllaries) recurved, and heads larger than in the other forms of *C. crispus*."—AUGUSTIN LEY. I can get no decided opinion on Mr. Ley's plants. Our authors differ as to *C. acanthoides*, L.

Crepis biennis, L. Near Elsfield, Oxon, June, 1891. A colonist. This plant was discovered in 1890 by Sister Jane Francis in a field recently sown with rye grass. It appeared this year in considerable quantity.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Hieracium sp. Cult. fr. E. Coast of Caithness, 29th June, 1891.—W. R. LINTON. On this, Mr. Hanbury can express no opinion.

H. buglossoides, Arv.-T. Cultivated from root from Isle of Skye, 3rd July, 1891; Braemar, South Aberdeenshire, 25th July, 1891; Glen Lyon, Perth, 1st August, 1891.—W. R. LINTON. "I do not possess a type specimen of Arvet-Touvet's plant, but the Braemar specimens bear little resemblance to the *buglossoides*, Arv.-T., as represented in the 'Flora selecta exsiccata publié par Ch. Magnier,' kindly lent me, with many other European *Hieracia*, by Mr. Charles Bailey. The Braemar plant, which occurs in several localities, is a striking form but unsatisfactory in that it seldom or never develops its ligules properly, they remain green and curled up. One would hardly expect agreement between a Braemar hawkweed and one collected in the Alpes Maritimes, and as Arvet-Touvet gives his plant as (?) sub-species of *H. onosmoides*, Fr., I should be content to let the Braemar plant remain as a form of that species as suggested by Dr. Lindeberg who writes '*H. onosmoides*, *verum* v. *paucifolium*,' especially as a fine and typical form of that species is abundant at Tain in East Rossshire, which is not a great way from Braemar. These remarks apply equally to Mr. Linton's Skye specimens."—F. J. Hanbury.

H. lasiophyllum, Koch. Top of an old limestone wall at Tutshill, on the West Gloucestershire side of the Wye near Chepstow, 8th June, 1891. I first gathered it at this station in 1890, and the Rev. A. Ley has since visited the locality with me. Mr. Hanbury has seen both fresh and dried specimens, and he says he believes it will prove to be *H. lasiophyllum*, Koch. Up to the present I have failed to detect it growing on any of the limestone cliffs or quarries in the

district, but feel little doubt that on further search it will be found on some of them. While searching for it this year I have come across *H. stenolepis*, Lindeb., and *H. Gibsoni*, Backh., both in small quantities, growing on the limestone cliffs above the tidal part of the Wye on the West Gloucestershire side.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. "*H. Schmidtii*, f. Tausch."—F. J. Hanbury.

Hieracium Gibsoni, Backh. In an old quarry on the West Gloucestershire side of the Wye, near Chepstow. I send this as a new County record, having gathered it for the first time in the district this year. Its occurrence on the mountain limestone so near the mouth of the Wye is interesting, and is a great extension of the range of the plant southwards. It was rather late in the season when I discovered it, and though there were numerous flowerless seedlings I could not find more than seven or eight flowering plants in fit condition for drying.—W. A. SHOOLBRED. This plant should bear Samuel Gibson's name of *H. hypochæroides*, 'Phyt.,' vol. i., p. 907 (1844).

H. cæsium, Fr., form? Gt. Orme's Head, North Wales, July, 1891.—J. E. GRIFFITH. Passed without the ? being scored through by Mr. Hanbury.

H. cæsium, Fr. form. Near the old Copper mines, Llandudno, N. Wales, July, 1891.—J. E. GRIFFITH. Same remark as last.

H. cæsium, Fr. v., *alpestre*. Killin, Perth, 28th July, 1891; and 25th July, 1891, same locality.—W. R. LINTON.

H. caledonicum, F. J. Hanb. Bettyhill, Sutherland, Scotland, 30th July, 1888.—W. R. LINTON. "The wild specimen is a form of *H. Schmidtii*, Tausch, which grows in profusion at Bettyhill. The cultivated specimen is probably correct; both species grow in this locality."—F. J. Hanbury.

H. zetlandicum, Beeby. Above Sand Voe, 11th August, 1891, and low hills at North Roe, 30th July, 1891; both stations in Northmaven, Shetland. I send a good supply of this species from the only two localities known for it.—W. H. BEEBY.

H. vulgatum, Fr. form. Near Bethesda, Carnarvonshire, 9th July, 1891.—J. E. GRIFFITH.

H. diaphanum, Fr. Longridge, West Lancaster, 14th July, 1891. I send some specimens gathered from the spot where years ago I found excellent *H. diaphanum*, Fr.; they are not, however, well matured, and exhibit an amount of floccose down on the phyllaries which is characteristic of *H. vulgatum*, rather than *H. diaphanum*, Fr. My 1874 gathering was made three weeks later in a very hot and forward season. This floccose down is often of a very deciduous character, especially in a wet climate or summer; and this feature must be taken into account in determining whether our Lancashire *H. diaphanum* is the plant of Fries, or one still nearer allied to *H. vulgatum*.—E. F. LINTON. "Though the foliage of Mr. Linton's plant resembles that of *H. diaphanum*, Fr., the phyllaries are entirely different from those of that species. In *H. diaphanum*, the phyllaries are broad, blunt, dark blackish green, and comparatively glabrous, whilst in this plant they are narrow, tapering to a fine point, densely floccose, and with very

pale margins. I fear this can only be regarded as a form of *vulgatum*, which is the more to be regretted as Mr. J. Cosmo Melvill has failed to refind the plant in the original station, from which it was named by Dr. Lindeberg. Mr. Melvill's specimen from Prestwich exactly resembles the Scandinavian plant, and differs widely in the above particulars from the Longridge specimens."—F. J. Hanbury.

Hieracium diaphanum, Fries. Railway bank, Longridge, north east of Preston, Lancashire, 25th July, 1891, a station indicated to me by Rev. E. F. Linton.—CHARLES BAILEY. "*H. vulgatum*, Fr. form. See remarks on Mr. E. F. Linton's specimens, which apply equally to these."—F. J. Hanbury.

H. protractum, Lindeb. Rocks, near Brae, Cliva Hill, Delting, Shetland, 14th August, 1891. A few specimens of this species from a fresh locality. Many of the plants in this station grew among long herbage, and bore considerable resemblance to the garden state.—W. H. BEEBY.

H. Friesii, Hartm. Cwm Llebrith, Moel Hebog, Carnarvon. New record for County.—J. E. GRIFFITH.

H. Friesii, Hartm. (=*H. gothicum*, Backh.) Grassy places near the sea, Hamar Voe, Northmaven, Shetland, 10th August, 1891. A few specimens to confirm record.—W. H. BEEBY.

H. sparsifolium, Lindeb. Moel Hebog, Carnarvonshire, July, 1891.—J. E. GRIFFITH. Passed without comment by Mr. Hanbury.

H. sparsifolium, Lindeb. Glen Lyon, Perth, Scotland, 31st July and 1st August, 1891.—W. R. LINTON. "In 1888 I sent similar specimens to these collected in Glen Lyon by Mr. W. F. Miller, under the name of *H. sparsifolium* to Dr. Lindeberg for confirmation. He erased this name and called the plant '*H. norvegicum*, Fr., f. *confertum*.'"—F. J. Hanbury.

H. Friesii, Hartm. Rocky banks of Bann river, Hilltown, Co. Down, 24th July, 1891.—S. A. STEWART. "Yes, but a very remarkable form occurring by various streams among the Mourne mountains."—F. J. Hanbury.

H. crocatum, Fries. In sheltered places on the north side of Roeness Voe, Shetland, 31st July, 1891, and 5th August, 1891. A few specimens to confirm record.—W. H. BEEBY.

H. corymbosum, Fr.? Glen Lyon, Perth, Scotland, 1st August, 1891.—W. R. LINTON. "Though fairly coming under the name of *H. corymbosum*, Fr., this plant should now be placed to *H. reticulatum*, Lindeb."—F. J. Hanbury.

Hypochæris glabra, Linn. Near Ambarrow, Berkshire, August, 1891. New County record.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Vaccinium Oxycoccos, Linn. This abnormal growth of *Vaccinium Oxycoccos* has, I believe, been reported from Scotland; but not from Ireland. It is not uncommon in this neighbourhood, and is caused according to Mr. Cooke by the attack of a fungus, *Exobasidium Vaccinii*, Woronin. I send a few specimens in case it may prove of interest to any members of the Club.—H. C. LEVINGE.

Asperugo procumbens, L. From Botley, Oxford, June, 1891.

Growing on some heaps of rubbish which had been carted to a narrow lane leading from Botley to Ferry Hinksey. The locality is just in Oxfordshire. Mr. F. T. Richards first noticed the plant in October, 1890. Notwithstanding the severe winter it reappeared in the spring of 1891, and looked as if it might establish itself. A large number of South European plants appeared on the same rubbish heaps. How they were introduced I am unable to say.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Anchusa officinalis, L. Finchhampstead, Berks, September, 1891. On a heathy common, of which a portion had been brought into cultivation and sewn with bearded wheat, occurred a solitary plant of the above species. It grew on the wild part of the common, with *Echium*, etc. Pheasant preserves were in the vicinity, and it may have been introduced with their food, but I could see no plants of *Fagopyrum*, or other casuals, near.—G. C. DRUCE.

Lycium barbarum, L. Clarach Sands, near Aberystwith. Well-established there. July, 1891.—W. H. PAINTER.

Linaria repens × *vulgaris*. Oxford, August and September, 1891. This hybrid, which is nearer *repens* than *vulgaris*, although the latter parentage is clearly apparent in it, appeared this year at Oxford under rather singular circumstances. The alteration in the permanent way of the Great Western Railway necessitated the filling up a space between the London and North Western line and the former with a mass of chalk ballast, which had been brought from the neighbourhood of Moulsford. With this was conveyed the seeds of *Linaria repens*, *Iberis amara*, and many chalk plants. *Linaria vulgaris* existed there previously, but, with the incursion of *L. repens*, many hybrids between the two species occurred, one of which is sent for distribution. I have not seen *L. sepium*, Allman, so prefer to write the name as above. One of the hybrids *vulgaris* × *repens* only showed the *repens* parentage by a few faint striæ on the spur, the size of the flower being that of type *vulgaris*.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE. I possess an original specimen, gathered by Prof. Allman, of *L. sepium*, Allman, and in this the flowers are larger than in Mr. Druce's plant, the leaves wider, and the calyx-lobes much larger. I suppose our plants are represented by the continental *L. striato* × *vulgaris*, Timb. = *L. ochroleuca*, Bieb. = *L. ambigua*, Boullu, = *L. stricta*, Horn.

L. vulgaris, Mill, var. Oxford, August, 1891. This plant occurred with typical *L. vulgaris* on chalk ballast between the London and North Western and the Great Western lines of rail. While *L. vulgaris* grew in many thousands, only a few plants of the above form occurred. These differ from the type in their narrow leaves, but more particularly in the spur. In typical *vulgaris* the spur is described by Syme as "nearly straight," by Hooker "as parallel to and longer than the tube." In these specimens the spur is so much bent as to be almost at right angles to the tube. The flowers were of richer yellow colour, and the orange palate so large as almost to obscure the lip. The upper petals were much more reflexed so that from the front they presented only their edges to view. The pedicels are covered with gland tipped hairs.—G. CLARIDGE

Druce. Mr. Druce's specimens seem to be receding from the type towards var. *pumila*, Rostr., or exactly opposite to var. *latifolia*, Bab.

Mimulus luteus, L. I have sent this plant to put on record the fact that whilst now it covers the whole course of a small stream, running past Glen Turrit Lodge to the Loch itself, Perthshire. I have never till August, 1891, noticed it, and, as I have nearly every year of late visited this spot, it is curious so conspicuous a plant escaped my notice, so much so, that I should consider it of very recent growth here.—J. C. Melvill.

Veronica scutellata, L., var. *pubescens*, S. F. Gray. Near Sandhurst, Berkshire, August, 1891. The above name is, I presume, identical with *V. parmularia*, Turp. et Poit. *V. scutellata*, L., of Oxford and North Berkshire, is glabrous, but in the south of Berks the pubescent form occurs in several localities. I have seen no intermediate forms. The specimens sent were gathered in a boggy place between Wellington College and Blackwater, not far from Sandhurst College. It was also noticed on Bramshill Common, Hants, August, 1891.—G. Claridge Druce. Probably, as Mr. Druce suggests, Gray's plant is the same as *parmularia*, Poit. et Turp. = a. *villosa*, Schum. 'En. pl. Saell.,' 1801, p. 7 = *pubescens*, Meyer, "Ch. Hann.,' p. 331, 1836; but Gray's name cannot be admitted as he called *V. scutellata*, *V. angustifolia.*

Mentha piperita, Huds. Cors Ddygai, Anglesey. Undoubtedly wild. New record for Anglesey.—J. E. Griffith.

M. affinis, Boreau, see 'Flore du Centre de la France,' Vol. 2, p. 509. Didcot, Berkshire, August, 1889, and October, 1891. Named for me by the Abbé Strail.—G. Claridge Druce.

M. arvensis, L., var. Cult. from near Shirley, Derbyshire, 21st July, 1891. In the 1887 'Report' the Abbé Strail considered this to be a good variety ("species.")—W. R. Linton. This seems to agree with one of the *arvensis* forms named by Opiz, and of which M. Déséglise has given notices and extracts from the 'Lotus Naturalientausch,' 1823-1828; 'Nomenclator botanicus,' 1831; and 'Belehrende Herbarsbeilage,' 1844. It does not seem to agree with any of those defined by the Abbé Strail 'Classification et descrip. des Menthes en Belgique.' But without specimens to judge by it is impossible to name these forms. Most of the types of Opiz are in the possession of M. Tempstry of Prague, or in the Bohemian Museum there.

Salvia sylvestris, L. On old colliery waste, Kingswood, West Gloucestershire. Established many years. 7th July, 1891.—James W. White.

Ajuga pyramidalis, L. Near Thurso, Caithness, 29th May, 1890. —W. Irvine Fortescue. In a letter, Mr. Fortescue suggests that this may have been sown by Robert Dick, but I see no reason to think so; it is an old locality, "plentiful on the Thurso river," and I possess specimens thence, gathered by Mr. Heddle, who certainly found them at or before the time Dick went to Thurso.

Beta trigyna, Waldst. et Kit. Clover field, and also on rail banks near Hermitage, Berkshire, June, 1891. Noticed also on rail banks

near Newbury. I did not see it in gardens. Can it have been introduced with seeds of Austrian clover?—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Atriplex deltoidea, Bab. form. This grew with *Lepigonum medium*, *Apium graveolens*, and *Carex distans*, at Marcham, Berkshire, August, 1891. It was more mealy than usual, and more prostrate in habit. I do not know Babington's variety *prostrata*.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE. About half-way between typical *deltoidea* and the thick-leaved prostrate maritime form.

Polygonum dumetorum, L. Appleton, Berkshire, September, 1891. —G. C. DRUCE. Whitsbury, South Wilts, 31st August, 1891.—E. F. LINTON. Two additional County records.

Polygonum minori-Persicaria. Wet meadow ditch, Wareham, Dorset, 15th September, 1891. This plant was found by me first two years ago, and gathered as a large form of *P. minus*. Mr. A. Bennett found that it agreed with specimens named *P. minori-Persicaria* in Dr. Winslow's collection; and as it shows a leaf-texture and upright habit which may have well come from a *P. Persicaria* source. I have adopted this name for the plant; but the fruit seems to me to be pure *minus*, and there is no sign whatever of sterility.—E. F. LINTON. But on again examining it I believe it is *P. minus*, Huds., var. *elatum*, Marsson, 'Fl. Neu-Vorpommern,' &c., p. 406, 1869; which may be the same as var. *longifolium*, and var. *strictum*, Braun, 'Bot. Zeit.,' 1824. Since writing as above, I hear from Mr. Linton that he has tested this plant by raising it from seed, and that he finds it to be *P. minus*, pure and simple.

Rumex acutus, L. Corston, North Somerset, July, 1891. Contrary to the experience of some botanists who find little or no fruit upon the plant, *acutus* in Somerset ripens abundance of nuts. These are appreciably larger than those of *obtusifolius*.—JAMES W. WHITE. In the British specimens I have seen of this plant they seemed to be nearer *crispus* (so far as the leaves were concerned), but Mr. White's specimens in this are more towards *obtusifolius;* in this closely resembling Swedish specimens I have, sent by M. Nilsson, and labelled *R. crispus* × *obtusifolius* = *R. acutus*, L.! = *R. pratensis*, M. et K.!

R. crispus × *obtusifolius* (? *R. acutus*, L.). Edlaston Coppy, Derbyshire, 8th August, 1891. A few plants of this hybrid grew side by side with other plants of both parents. The specimens sent were not all off one plant, but from four or five different roots: it is likely therefore that they will not be identical with one another, but all are fairly intermediate.—E. F. LINTON. Also sent by Rev. W. R. LINTON from same place. These specimens are destitute of root leaves, and the fruiting-petals are too young to show decided characters. The denticulation of the enlarged petals is not more than sometimes occurs in *R. crispus*, L., and though it is unsafe to name unripe Rumices, I should have been inclined to call these *R. crispus*, L., var. *subcordatus*, Warren.

Euphorbia coralloides, L.? Cultivated under this name at University College, Clifton, 2nd August, 1891.—JAMES W. WHITE. This is certainly not the plant of the 'Sp. Plant' ed. 1, p. 460, 1753. Mr. White's specimens give one the idea of an annual plant, while *pilosa* and, probably, *coralloides* are perennial.

Urtica dioica, L., var. *inermis?* Wood, Moccas, Herefordshire, 25th August, 1891. Both sexes of the plant growing together in an open wood; the male nearly stingless, not so the female, a single plant of which is sent for comparison. But that the male plant was not quite devoid of stings, my fingers bore witness after pressing.—AUGUSTIN LEY. I do not find any record of this nettle, really without the stinging hairs, and Mr. Ley's seems to have been only partially so.

Salix. "May I suggest that some of the specimens submitted to me are not in condition for exact determination? In some the catkins are too old or too young; in others the leaf specimens are defective, being either absent or represented only by terminal shoots, and these not characteristic. In collecting willows, care should be taken, if possible, to select catkins that have come to their full growth but are not over ripe; and leaf specimens should shew both terminal shoots, (*i.e.*, shoots of the year) but neither too strong nor too weak, and also lateral twigs, in both cases with mature leaves."—F. Buchanan White.

S. fragilis, L., var. *britannica*, F. B. White. Kinson, Dorset, four gatherings, A, B, C, and D, 25th May, and 4th September, 1891; and Starminster Marshall, Dorset, 4th May and 7th July, 1891. These answer to the description given by Dr. White of his variety, except in regard to the nectary. The relative length of the nectary and the pedicel has been well discussed by Dr. White, who considers this point a character for distinguishing *S. fragilis*, L., and *S. viridis*, Fries. The character is not one, however, that holds good in the South of England, as in the South Midlands. I have met with a great deal of *S. fragilis*, in which the nectary is, on an average, about three-quarters the length of the pedicel, or to put it the other way, the pedicel is 1½ times the length of the nectary; and on such trees one may sometimes find the pedicel and nectary about equal. This proportion is the right character for *S. viridis*, not for *S. fragilis*, according to the views Dr. White has adopted from Andersson. I am inclined to think that the proportionate length of pedicel and nectary is different in different climates; and that the pedicel contracts to a greater extent than the nectary in a warmer and drier region. But whatever is the explanation, I do not find that the character, as given, can be relied upon.—E. F. LINTON. "Since the vast majority of specimens of British *S. fragilis* have characteristics by which they are readily separated from the Continental plant, I think they constitute a good "variety," and not a mere "form." Consequently I so distinguished the British plant in the 'Revision' and have had no reason to alter my opinion."—F. Buchanan White.

S. fragilis, L., f. *britannica*. Hamworth, Dorset, 13th May and 24th September, 1891.—E. F. LINTON. "Not quite satisfactory so far as the specimens seen by me go. The catkins are too young. Perhaps better to call it *fragilis*, but it may be *viridis*."—F. Buchanan White.

S. fragilis, var. *britannica*. "I suppose that Mr. Linton considers that the four gatherings from Kinson support his theory that, in Southern Britain, *S. fragilis* has an ovary-pedicel shorter in comparison to the length of the nectary than is stated in the 'Revision.' On

examination, however, these gatherings show that they cannot be accepted as evidence, for the sufficient reason that the catkins are not in that state of maturity which is essential, in this group of willows, for a right understanding of the catkin structure. In the specimens seen by me, three out of the four gatherings still show some of the scales; in all, the stigmas are tolerably fresh; and in all, the ovary is under 5 mm. in length. Mr. Linton seems to be unaware that in *S. fragilis* the pedicel lengthens as the capsule attains its full size, which is, on an average, about 7 mm. in length. I find, in my note-book, a note on some specimens of *S. fragilis*, in which, in the young catkin, the pedicel and nectary were about equal in length, but, as the capsule matured, the pedicel grew to 2½ times the length of the nectary. In *S. fragilis* and its allies, the proper age for ♀ catkin specimens is that in which the capsules are ripe, but not burst. In such specimens the majority of the pedicels are 2-3 times the length of the nectary, though the length varies in the same catkin; but sometimes, (on some trees) the length is barely twice that of the nectary (see 'Revision,' p. 372, foot note). Whilst the shorter length of this pedicel is often a character in what I have called typical *S. viridis*, neither it nor any other character is constant, as I have explained in the 'Revision' (p. 373), and no one, who knows willow hybrids, would expect such to be the case."—F. Buchanan White.

Salix alba, L. Near Aberystwith, July, 1891; an old tree. New County record for Cardiganshire. In the same field I found growing at the sea level *Wahlenbergia hederacea*, Reich., in abundance, and *Agrostis alba*, L. var.—W. Hunt Painter. Passed by Dr. F. Buchanan White.

S. viridis, Fr. Sturston, near Shirley, S. Derbyshire, June and September, 1891.—W. R. Linton. "Not impossibly × *S. viridis*, Fr., near *fragilis*, but catkins much too young for certain determination."—F. Buchanan White.

S. decipiens, Hoffm. Kinson, near Bournemouth, 12th May, 1891, and 7th October, 1890.—E. F. Linton. "As usual the ♂ plant. The ♀ seems to be of much rarer occurrence."—F. Buchanan White.

S. stipularis, Sm. Cult. May and August, 1891. Origin, Swansea, Glamorganshire.—W. R. Linton. "Another × *S. Smithiana* form, nearer *sericans*, Tausch, than *stipularis*, Sm., from which, *inter alia*, the long pedicels of the capsules distinguish it."—F. Buchanan White.

S. stipularis, Sm. Cult. from Swansea, Glamorganshire.—W. R. Linton. "Still another × *S. Smithiana* form, and probably best referred to *stipularis*, Sm., though not in its most characteristic state, especially as regards the leaves."—F. Buchanan White.

S. cinerea, L., var. *oleifolia*, Sm. Near Parkstone, Dorset. There are forms of *S. aurita-cinerea* (*S. lutescens*, Kern.), which come near this in leaf; others have sometimes been named *S. oleifolia*, Sm. Hence a confusion, which has led to the suggestion being made that the var. *oleifolia* should be dropped from our list. I think this Parkstone plant is rather a variety of *S. cinerea*, than a cross between this species and *S. aurita*, and that it answers to Smith's *S. oleifolia*, which may be a leaf variety of *S. cinerea*.—E. F. Linton. "If

oleifolia, Sm., is identical (as appears probable) with the hybrid *lutescens*, A. Kern., it must, of course, be dropped from our lists as a var. of *S. cinerea*; but if it is not, why retain it and give it a special name more than any of the many other forms (not true varieties) of *S. cinerea?* The multiplication and retention of varietal names for slight modifications has been the bane of salicology."—F. Buchanan White.

Salix cinerea, L., c. *oleifolia*, Sm. Near Bournemouth, Dorset, 6th April and 25th September, 1891.—E. F. Linton. "Very near *S. cinerea*, but I am inclined to think that it may be a form of × *S. lutescens*, A. Kern., to which *oleifolia*, Sm., seems to belong."—F. Buchanan White.

S. cinerea, Linn. × *repens*, Linn. Cult. Origin: Armadale, Sutherland, May and August, 1891. Dr. White thought *Caprea* rather than *cinerea* one of the elements in this hybrid. I have retained the name on the labels which I first applied to it, as *cinerea* and *repens* were growing near and there was no *Caprea* to be seen. The present specimens should declare the parentage.—Wm. R. Linton. "× *S. ambigua*, Ehrh., near *repens*."—F. Buchanan White.

S. aurita, L. × *viminalis*, L. Cult. from Holme, Hunts, May and July, 1891.—W. R. Linton. "One of the numerous forms of the very inconstant × *S. Smithiana*. It is not improbable that *S. aurita* may be one of the parents, *S. viminalis* however preponderates."—F. Buchanan White.

S. aurita, L. × *S. Smithiana*, Willd. Near Shirley, S. Derbyshire, May and August, 1891.—W. R. Linton. "It is difficult to know what to call this plant. In everything except the long styles it is × *S. lutescens*, A. Kern. Perhaps (as I suppose Mr. Linton means to suggest) *viminalis* has been a remote ancestor and left its marks on the styles and stigmas."—F. Buchanan White.

S. aurita, L. × *cinerea*, L. Cult. from Holme, Hunts, May and July, 1891; and near Shirley, South Derbyshire, 5th May and 5th August, 1890.—W. R. Linton. *S. aurita–cinerea* (on the *cinerea* side). Cult. from Holme fen, Hunts, 4th May and 20th September, 1891.—E. F. Linton. "The three = × *lutescens*, A. Kern."—F. Buchanan White.

S. aurita, L. × *Caprea*, L. Near Shirley, S. Derbyshire, 13th May and 30th August, 1889.—W. R. Linton. "Very near *S. aurita*. The *Caprea* element is doubtful, but there are some indications of it. This is one of several curious forms or hybrids of *S. aurita* which Mr. Linton has found in Derbyshire."—F. Buchanan White.

S. Caprea, L. × *nigricans*, Sm. Clova, Forfarshire, 20th July, 1890.—W. R. Linton. "Very near *S. nigricans*, but the leaves (which might be better) suggest a strain of *Caprea*."—F. Buchanan White.

S. nigricans, Sm. Glen Fiagh, Forfarshire, 15th July, 1890.—W. R. Linton. "Two specimens. Seems to be *nigricans*, but good leaves wanting."—F. Buchanan White.

S. nigricans, Sm. × *phylicifolia*, L. Fortingal, Perthshire.—W. R. Linton. "Catkins bad, and no good leaves, but it may pass for this intermediate."—F. Buchanan White.

Salix repens, L. var. *incubacea*, Syme. Cult. May and July, 1891, from Holme Fen, Hunts.—W. R. LINTON. "One of the innumerable forms of *S. repens*."—F. Buchanan White.

S. Arbuscula, L. × *Lapponum*, L. Near Killin, Perthshire.—W. R. LINTON. "*S. spuria*, Willd."—F. Buchanan White.

S. Myrsinites, Linn., × *nigricans*, Sm. Origin, Glen Fiagh, Clova, Forfar. Cult. May and July, 1891. This name was given independently by my brother and by Dr. White.—WM. R. LINTON. "This = × *S. Wahlenbergii*, And."—F. Buchanan White.

S. Grahami, Borrer. Cult. Bournemouth, 24th May and 20th September, 1891.—E. F. LINTON.

Allium Ampeloprasum, L., var. *Babingtonii*, Borr., 1 mile W. of Roundstone, Connemara, 15th September, 1891. I was much too late for this, but the bulbils are well shown. They are very deciduous, and I have adopted the only means I could think of for securing them. I hope to get a supply of the plants in flower next spring for the Club.—H. C. LEVINGE.

Ornithogalum pyrenaicum, Linn. Ashridge Wood, near Compton, Berks, July, 1891. Personal authority lacking in 'Top. Bot.' In this locality it is abundant, but I have not yet found it in the other neighbouring coppices. The root leaves had entirely disappeared by July, 1891.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Sparganium Friesii, Beurling. Hoy, Orkney, 20th August, 1890.—W. IRVINE FORTESCUE. "This is *S. affine*, Schnizl., a plant which Mr. Fortescue has distributed, correctly named, several times. I am at a loss to see why it is now referred to *S. Friesii*, to which it has not even an external resemblance."—W. H. Beeby.

Potamogeton Lonchites, Tuck.? River Suck, Co. Roscommon, 26th July, 1891.—H. C. LEVINGE. Certainly not *Lonchites* of Tuckerman; this belongs to *heterophyllus*, and is a long-leaved form of it. It may be there are two plants mixed under the so-called *Lonchites*, one a *heterophyllus* form, and one a hybrid? At present this must remain an open question.

P. lanceolatus, Smith. Caher river, near sandhills of Murrough, Co. Clare, Ireland, 25th July, 1891. Leg. T. B. O'Kelly. Com.—H. C. LEVINGE. A very interesting discovery, as it settles the plant as a truly Irish species, its previous publication as such being almost certainly founded on an imposition of the sender. And since the above was found, Mr. Levinge has himself seen it in the station, so we may feel confidence in accepting this as a true habitat. The following note is quoted by Mr. Levinge from a letter of Mr. T. B. O'Kelly's. "With reference to the two lanceolate forms of *Potamogeton* which are growing in constant running water and submerged to the depth of 3 or 4 feet, growing in dense masses out of the limestone mud, and the only water plants growing about it are *Zannichellia palustris*, *Scirpus palustris*, and *Equisetum palustre*, only this—the stream runs very strongly occasionally."

P. lucens, L., var. Island of Ronsay, Orkney, July, 1890.—W. IRVINE FORTESCUE Confirms Orkney as reported in Lowe's list, but not accepted by Mr. Watson. Reported by Edmonston for the

Shetlands, but not found by anyone since, and needs confirmation. It occurs in Finland (Kolari Sieppijarvi) about 66° N. Lat. In Sweden and Norway I do not know of its occurrence north of 66° N. Lat. Reported for the Faores and Iceland, but requires confirmation for the latter country. Is *P. lucens*, L., b. *longifolium*, DC. 'Fl. Fr. supp.' 311. No. 1875. I believe this is the first record of Gay's plant from Great Britain; the Irish plant named *longifolius* is different.

Carex stricta, Good. This occurred as an immense tussock (rather gone over) by the Loddon side, Berks. It is a new County record. July, 1891.—G. Claridge Druce.

C. aquatilis, Wahl., var. *Watsoni*. Marsh near Bala Lake, Merioneth, 10th July, 1891, It is interesting to find this plant in a second Welsh county. The present station is in flat marshy land at the head of Bala Lake, and the plant was seen at several spots, both in boggy ditches and on the brink of a shallow stream.—Augustin Ley. Leaves with revolute margins, a few of the female spikes with male flowers, stem triquetrous, upper part rough, fruits unripe, but with indications of veining, which would become more apparent as it ripened; with these characters one can but refer it to *C. acuta*, L. var. *gracilescens*, Almq.

C. Goodenovii, var. At 1,500 feet in marshy ground between Corrie Ardran, Crianlarich, Perthshire, 30th July, 1891.—J. Cosmo Melvill. A distinct looking plant, but at present it is impossible to correlate the European forms of *Goodenovii*.

C. ustulata, Wahl. Mountain, near Fortingal, N. of R. Lyon, Mid-Perth, 31st July, 1891.—E. F. Linton. A new locality for this interesting plant; it certainly is remarkable that it should have been passed over, as this range was several times visited by Prof. Balfour and his students.

C. flava, c. *lepidocarpa*, Tausch. Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, October, 1891. F. T. Mott. In *lepidocarpa*, Tausch, the leaves are narrower than in these specimens, upper part of stem decidedly scabrous; it cannot be placed to Tausch's plant, it more nearly resembles Mr. Townsend's var. *argillacea* in some characters, but cannot be referred there; I do not know where to place it at present.

C. Pseudo-cyperus, L. Halse, Taunton, South Somerset, July, 1891. Coll. R. C. A. Prior. A new vice-county record.

Poa glauca, Sm. Ben Lawers, August, 1891. I have had *P. glauca* and *P. Balfouri* in cultivation for three years, and believe them to be distinct species.—G. Claridge Druce

P. glauca, Sm. Cultivated; root from Carnedd Dafydd, Carnarvon, 2nd July, 1891. See 'Report,' 189c, p. 314.—Augustin Ley.

P. glauca, Sm. Carnedd Dafydd, Carnarvon; 28th July, 1891. A few specimens were obtained, in company with Mr. F. J. Hanbury, of the wild plant, from roots and seed of which the cultivated plant was reared.—Augustin Ley.

Glyceria pedicellata, Towns. Abbotsleigh, North Somerset, 14th June, 1891. See 'Report' for 1889, p. 275.—James W. White.

G. distans, Wahl. Waste ground near Port Meadow, Oxford,

July, 1891. A few specimens of this grass appeared, with other casuals, on the rubbish heaps near Port Meadow, in 1890. While few of the casuals survived the long winter of 1890-1891, this considerably increased during the latter year, and may now probably become a feature of our urban flora.—G. Claridge Druce.

Agropyron littorale, Reichb. Bank of the tidal Avon, below Bristol, West Gloucester, July 12th, 1891.—James W. White. "*A. pungens*, var. *aristatum*, L. Warren. 'Journal of Botany,' xi., 360." —Prof. Hackel.

Agropyron pycnanthum, Gren. and Godr. Bank of the tidal Avon below Bristol, West Gloucester, 12th July, 1891.—James W. White. *A. pungens*, v. *pycnanthum*, Syme."—Prof. Hackel.

A. Donianum, F. B. White. Cult. specimens from root collected on rocks above Loch-na-Chait, on Ben Lawers, Perth, 1891.—F. J. Hanbury.

Lastræa spinulosa, Presl., var. *decipiens*. Vallet's Wood, Titley, Herefordshire, 25th September, 1891. I ought I think to have placed this rather to var. b. *exaltata*, of which it has the deep green, thin, ovate lamina. The rachis and its branches are however slightly glandular.—Augustin Ley.

L. glandulosa, Moore. Vallet's Wood, 25th September; Haugh Wood, 3rd September, 1891. See 'Report,' 1887, p. 194, for the plant from the former station. The Haugh Wood station is a new one, some 15 miles distant from the Vallet's Wood. I regret to say that I did not, at the time of picking, make a note as to the character of the caudex at either station. I can, however, rely sufficiently upon my recollection to pronounce that in the Haugh wood plant the caudex was densely tufted; and I believe some 30 fronds were springing from the same caudex, within the space of 1 square foot.—Augustin Ley.

L. spinulosa, Presl., *elevata*. Haugh Wood, Herefordshire, 3rd October, 1891.—Augustin Ley. "Yes."—J. G. Baker. To the other specimens of Mr. Ley's *Lastræa* Mr. Baker has made no remark, neither has he altered or affirmed the names.

Tolypella glomerata, Leonh. In a ditch of brackish water near Marcham, Berks, growing with *Chara vulgaris* and a form of *Zannichellia pedunculata*, June, 1891. I found *Tolypella glomerata* in Berkshire, near Wytham, in 1888, but it was very sparing in that locality and did not reappear in 1889 or 1890.—G. Claridge Druce.

Nitella gracilis, Agardh. Muddy bay, Mucross shore, Killarney, 14th August, 1890.—R. W. Scully.